

of this country, being about the size of a calf. It is of a dark gray color and has no horns. The odor for which it is valuable is a fluid secretion in a sac on the underside of its body.

This is exposed to the air and when dry is sent to the market. When first obtained it is about the consistency of honey and has a bitter, pungent taste. It is used as a medicine, but has more value as a perfume. On account of the persistency with which musk retains its odor it is used as the groundwork for other perfumes which are more volatile. It is said that a single grain of musk will perfume a room for twenty years.

So strong is it that it has been estimated that 3,000 parts of a substance in itself devoid of odor will become permeated with the scent with one part of musk. It is in consequence very valuable, and as it is difficult to procure on account of the almost inaccessible haunts of the musk deer it is quite expensive. Chemists have long endeavored to procure an artificial musk, but they have not as yet been successful.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.

It Had Its Origin in Venice in the Sixteenth Century.

About the year 1540 an unknown Venetian lady first conceived the happy idea of carrying a "fazzoletto," and it was not long before her example was widely followed throughout Italy. The handkerchief then crossed the Alps into France, where its use was immediately adopted by the lords and ladies of Henry II's court.

The handkerchief of that period was an article of the greatest luxury. It was made of the most costly fabrics and was ornamented with the rarest embroideries. In the reign of Henry III. it began to be perfumed and received the name of "mouchoir de Venus." It was not until 1580 that the handkerchief made its way into Germany, and then its use was long confined to princes and persons of great wealth. It was made the object of sumptuary laws, and an edict published at Dresden in 1595 forbade its use by the people at large.

Slowly, but surely, however, the vulgarization of the pocket handkerchief has been accomplished, and today even the humblest is superior in one important respect to Petrarch and Laura, Dante and Beatrice, who, it is somewhat painful to think, lived in a pre-handkerchief age.—London Standard.

Some North German Superstitions.

If you are superstitious there are many things you must not do. In North Germany you must not spin during the twelve nights of Christmas, lest you should walk after your death, nor after sunset on Saturday, for then mice will eat your work. Speaking of eating, if you want to have money and luck all the year round you must not fail to eat herrings on New Year's day, nor if you wish to be lucky, must you rock an empty cradle, or spill salt wantonly, or cross knives, or point at the stars. If you leave a dirty cloth on the table overnight you will make the angels weep; if you point upward to the rainbow you will make the angels' feet bleed, and if you talk of cabbage while looking at the moon you will hurt the feelings of the men in it, who was a cabbage stealer in his salad days.

Leprosy.

From reliable statistics we draw the conclusions that leprosy is generally contracted between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five or that in a very large number of patients the disease shows itself at about eighteen; that it develops very slowly, so that the patient does not require much medical aid before the disease has run four years; that the majority of lepers die within five years of their admission to the hospital, and that the average length of life of a patient after he has developed leprosy is nine years.—Pearson's Weekly.

Odd Marriage Belief.

An unmarried man or woman of marriageable age is something that is rarely seen in the Fiji Islands. The reason of this is not far to seek. The natives believe that if a person dies while in an unmarried state his or her soul is doomed to wander about through endless ages of eternity in an intermediate region between heaven and hades. At the end of each moon they are allowed to look into heaven, but are never permitted to enter.

Sensible Advice.

A writer who had made a good bit of money at a single shake of the bag went to Charles Reade for advice as to investments. "Well," said Reade, "I should say put it in the best gilt-edged securities. Divide it among the first class bonds of the first class nations. We better to sleep on 3 per cent than to be awake on 6."

Be Cheerful.

Let your aim be to keep cheerful always. You may fall short of the "always," but you will achieve more by being this highest standard than by trying to be cheerful merely "most of the time." Learn to make an atmosphere of joy for yourself not only for your own sake, but for the good of the people you meet.

Play is best taught by following in one's footsteps.—Coleridge.

the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight, if the weather was favorable, to the journey.

In the days of stagecoaches people sometimes clubbed together and hired a postchaise for their journey as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow "adventurer" or "two bent on the same journey" to share the expense.

In 1704 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Courier for that year contained the following advertisement: "The Edinburgh stagecoach, for the better accommodation of passengers, will be altered to a gentler two end glass coach, being on steel springs, exceeding light and easy, to go in ten days in summer and twelve in winter, to set out the first Tuesday in March and continue it from Hoses Eastgate's, the Coach and Horses, in Dean street, Edo, London, and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, etc. Passengers to pay as usual. Performed, if God permits, by your dutiful servant, Hoses Eastgate."—Chambers Journal.

IRELAND'S RUINED CASTLES.

The Green Isle Is Rich In These Ancient Landmarks.

Ireland is rich in castles and ruins. One of the most ancient of these is the Grianan of Ailceach, a ruin that stands on the heights above the Swilly and which was centuries ago the stronghold of the northern princes.

Around this fort many battles were fought. Hosts swarmed over the adjacent hills or fled down the river, and in those deadly engagements scenes were enacted that often cast a gloom over the whole country and wrecked the social life of Erin.

As England gained power she strove again and again to exert her influence over the sister isle, but warriors like Strongbow spurred a "foreign" supremacy and when the battle went against them found a safe retreat in the bogs, the valleys and the hills of that lonely country, only to sally forth to avenge themselves anew upon their enemies.

The rock of Cashel, Dunluce castle and many other spots were the centers of these fearful combats.

The picturesque ruins of Sligo abbey, built by Maingne Fitzgerald in A. D. 1263, and the more imposing proportions of Donegal castle are silent witnesses of a progress that proceeded steadily in spite of these disturbances.—Pearson's Weekly.

Vital Heat of Vegetables.

It will be a novel thought to many that not only animals, but vegetables also, generate a degree of heat by their life processes. It has been observed that the sap of healthy trees is not affected, as other liquids are, by frost; that the inner parts of fibrous plants are warmer than the air on cold days, and that snow melts more rapidly at the foot of living trees than around dead ones. Some vegetables of their own accord grow warmer until midday and then cool off again as the sun declines. The act of flowering has also been found to give rise to an increase of temperature. The stalk of an Italian arum may have a daily increase of no less than 104 degrees, and the stalk of another plant has been known to be as warm as 100 degrees F.

Some Brief Epitaphs.

The following are among the brief and curious epitaphs seen in European cemeteries: At Worcester, England, the slab erected over a departed auctioneer is inscribed with a single word, "Gone." In Sussex the initials and date of the death of the deceased are followed by two words, "He was." On the monument of Charles the Great of Germany the brief inscription is "Carle Magnus." The most remarkable is at Cane Hill cemetery, Belfast, where the inscription says, "Left till called for."

Welsh Wedding Custom.

In the following quaintly formal letter the parents of Welsh brides sometimes bid their friends attend the wedding and bid them also not to come empty handed: "Whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully received and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom elect desire that all gifts due to them will be returned to them on the above date and will be thankful for all favors granted."

Contains the Alphabet.

There is a verse in the Bible which contains every letter in the alphabet, and it is said there is only one such. It is the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra and reads, "And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river that whatsoever Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you it be done speedily."

Quite Savory.

"I wish I were a night watchman." "Why?" "I could sleep all day and have my beard and work all night and have my lodging."—Cleveland Leader.

plating eggs where they will be most favorably disposed for hatching, and for this she has to rely on the good services of her mate. Soon after the eggs are laid they are taken up by the male and pressed, one by one, into the cells in the thickened skin of his partner's back. There they grow until they sit closely to the hexagonal form of their prisons, each of which is closed above by a kind of trapdoor.

After a period of some eighty-two days the eggs reach their full development and produce, not tadpoles, but actually perfect little toads. The reason of this is that the tadpoles, which require to breathe the air dissolved in the water by means of their external gills, could not exist in the cells, and consequently this stage of development is passed through very rapidly within the egg. In due time the young toads to the number of 80 or 100 burst open the lids of their cells, poke out their noses and make their entrance into the world. The mother toad rubs off the remains of the cells against any convenient stone or plant stem and comes out in a brand new spring outfit.

Carpet Cleaning.

Now is the time to clean carpets. If you want your carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid, send word to D. Douglass No. 9 Park street, Montclair. Mr. Douglass has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Advt.

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PROPRIETOR.**

ESTATE OF ROBERTA BROMLEY.

January 2, 1920.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. BROMLEY, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from the date of said notice, to be forever barred from presenting or recovering the same against the estate.

Presented claims to
HUGHARD CASEY,
Federal Building, Newark, N. J.
Attorney for Executor.

does not compare in magnitude with the highways constructed by the Peruvians, while medieval Europe was still in a state of semibarbarous disorganization.

The two principal roads in Peru ran from Quito in the north to Cuzco, the capital, the one along the sandy and level strip of coast, the other along the plateau of the Andes, a region of unparalleled engineering difficulty. The length of the second has been estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It crossed sierras buried in snow, bridged ravines with walls of solid masonry, mounted and descended precipices by staircases hewn in the solid rock and ran in interminable galleries along the sides of intractable mountains.

Where rivers had to be crossed bridges were made with ropes of stout, plant fiber twisted to the thickness of a man's body and stretched over the stream sometimes for a distance of 200 feet. These cables swung side by side, and, fastened with planks so as to form a footway, were drawn through holes in enormous buttresses of stone specially constructed on each bank and were secured firmly at each end to heavy beams of timber. A railing of similar osier material gave the passenger confidence as he crossed the oscillating bridge that sank dangerously in the middle and mounted rapidly at the sides.

The great highway was twenty feet wide and was built with flags of freestone covered with bituminous cement. It was measured out by posts set up at every league. Caravansaries and magazines were stationed at convenient distances for the Peruvian soldiers on their military expeditions, and a regular postal service had been organized by which highly trained runners, relieved every five miles, could convey messages a distance of 200 miles in the twenty-four hours. The roads were kept in beautiful order, the inhabitants of a district being responsible for that portion of the highway which traversed their land. At the same time it should be remembered that there was no wheel traffic to cut up the level surface of the hard pavement. There is considerable irony in the fact that it was not till the Spaniards forcibly introduced their so-called civilization into Peru that the famous roads began to fall into disrepair.—London Standard.

How Turks Pray For the Infidels.

The following is an exact translation from the Arabic of the official prayer of Islam, which is used throughout Turkey and daily repeated in the Cairo Azhar university by 10,000 Mohammedan students from all lands:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the accursed. In the name of Allah the compassionate, the merciful! O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! Make their children orphans and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip, and give them and their families and their households and their women and their men and their relatives by marriage and their brothers and their friends and their possessions and their race and their wealth and their lands as booty to the Muslims, O Lord of all creatures!"

In all the other religions of even the semicivilized nations of the globe there can be no prayer found to parallel this cruel appeal of Islam to the spirit of inhumanity.

A Wonderful Moss.

One of the most wonderful specimens of vegetable life known to the botanist is the "life moss" of Jamaica, Barbados and other of the West Indian islands. There are several species of tropical plants which have remarkable tenacity of life, but the "life moss" and the story of its vitality are almost beyond belief, its powers to live under adverse circumstances being certainly beyond that of any other known plant. It appears to be absolutely indestructible by any means except by immersion in boiling water or the application of a red-hot iron to its roots and branching vines. It may be cut up and divided into infinitesimal particles, and then the very smallest shred will throw out roots and soon grow and form new branches and buds. Specimens of this extraordinary plant have been suspended in the air in a dry, hot room; they have been placed in close, air-tight dark boxes, without moisture of any sort, and yet they lived, grew and flourished.

What Wellington Was Doing.

When Sir John Stodd, the sculptor, had the Iron Duke sitting for a statue he tried to induce him to look warlike. All his efforts were in vain, however, for Wellington seemed, judging by his face, never to have heard of Waterloo or Talavera. At last Sir John lost his patience. "As I am going to make this statue of your grace," he exclaimed, "can you not tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the field, cheering on your men to deeds of valor by words and action?" "Bah!" said the duke in evident scorn. "If you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crawling along a ditch on my stomach with a telescope in my hand!"

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We enumerate below a few of our most attractive numbers and also direct your attention to our lines of higher priced waists. Jap. silks, laces, nets, batistes and lawn and mull lingerie effects in exclusive models. Prices up to 20.00.

White Lawn Waists—Front of allover English embroidery and small tucks; tucked back and deep tucked cuffs—very best quality lawn—regular 2.00—special 1.50

White Waists—Fine quality lawn and batiste—front of very fine pin tucks, lace and embroidery—short tucked back—long or short sleeve—each 2.00

Batiste Waists—Fine batiste trimmed with fine French Val. lace and Old English embroidery—short French yoke, fancy lace and tucking—deep lace and tucked cuffs—each 2.50

Batiste Waists—Batiste and trimmed with very fine Val. lace and embroidery; long or short sleeves, fancy lace with ruffles—some hand embroidered—each 5.00

Japanese Silk Waists—These waists are made of an exceptionally good grade of Japanese silk, with front of dainty lace and tailor-made tucks—both long and short sleeve styles—neatly made and finished, and special values at 3.00

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